

MONDAY SPORTS BASKETBALL Page 11

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Table with international exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.K., U.S., and West Germany.

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ESTABLISHED 1887

France Sells \$3 Billion in Battle Tanks To Emirates

ABU DHABI — France won an order worth more than \$3 billion on Sunday from the United Arab Emirates for nearly 400 battle tanks against strong competition from the United States and Britain, its Gulf War allies. The contract was announced shortly after the opening of the Gulf's largest defense show, IDEX 93, where more than 350 weapons manufacturers from 34 countries displayed their wares in what has quickly developed into the world's most important arms market. Military experts at the five-day show said that by 1995, the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council would have bought about 1,000 tanks and a similar number of lighter armored vehicles, the biggest acquisition of armor since 1945. Since the Gulf War, the states have placed orders for high-technology military hardware worth \$40 billion, mainly from Western nations. The all-out drive to sell weapons to the Middle East, which has witnessed more than a score of conflicts since World War II, flies in the face of the major powers' declarations that weapons deliveries to the volatile region should be severely limited. But the West wants to protect its oil supplies, and arming its Gulf allies is one way to do it. The Leclerc tank, made by France's state-owned GIAT Industries — along with the U.S. Abrams M1-A2, made by General Dynamics Corp., and Vickers Defense System Ltd.'s Challenger 2 — was competing for the deal with the United Arab Emirates. It was France's first arms contract in the region since the Gulf War. "The UAE will buy 436 French Leclerc tanks," a United Arab Emirates defense spokesman, Gamal Suweidi, announced. The president of GIAT, Pierre Chiquet, later explained that although the overall order was for 436 vehicles, only 390 of them were battle tanks. The rest were armored support and recovery vehicles. The export order was the first for the Leclerc, which was developed in the late 1980s and has previously been provided only to the French Army. The French defense minister, Pierre Joxe, said in Abu Dhabi that the choice was "a tribute to French technology and France's position in the region." Mr. Suweidi said that GIAT had agreed to See TANKS, Page 4



A FORCEFUL REMINDER IN MOGADISHU — A U.S. Marine holding a Somali youth at gunpoint with a confiscated pistol on Sunday in Mogadishu. The man at left had been carrying a bayonet. In Washington, President Bill Clinton welcomed reports of a UN plan to replace most American forces in Somalia within two months. Page 5.

Japan Is Cool To Rise in Yen As Way to Cut Trade Gap

Hayashi Tells Clinton Dollar Is Too Important For Rapid Depreciation By Steven Brull International Herald Tribune TOKYO — Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, returning Sunday from a weekend meeting in Washington with President Bill Clinton, doused speculation that Japan would agree to see the yen rise sharply against the dollar in order to trim Tokyo's towering trade surplus. Mr. Hayashi said he told Mr. Clinton that the dollar must not plunge because it is the key global currency. A rapid fall in the value of the dollar, he added, could unsettle the global economy and spark inflation in the U.S. Last week, the dollar fell to 120.875 yen in New York from 124.400 a week earlier amid calls from American and European political leaders for a stronger yen as a means to trim Japan's trade surplus, which hit a record \$107.06 billion in 1992. Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, who was also in Washington last week, separately warned the United States not to resort to protectionist tactics to curb the Japanese trade advantage. (Page 9) Mr. Hayashi, who also met with Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen in Washington, said it was agreed that Japan and the United States are opposed to manipulating currencies, preferring to let the markets decide rates based on economic fundamentals. Economists said the comments underscored Tokyo's distaste for a sharp rise in the yen, which was boosted last week by speculation that the leaders would agree to a realignment of currencies, similar to the Plaza Accord of 1985. At the same time, however, Mr. Hayashi's comments implied a willingness to tolerate a gradual increase that could be more easily managed by Japanese exporters. The Plaza Accord doubled the value of the yen and temporarily halved Tokyo's trade surplus in the mid-1980s. "The Ministry of Finance is opposed to a much higher yen," said Nobuyuki Ueda, economist at the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. The economy is already stalling, he said, and additional drag due to a higher yen would increase pressure on the ministry to provide greater stimulus through spending and other budget measures. The Ministry of Finance, concerned about fiscal discipline in the national accounts, has opposed calls from business and political leaders for an income-tax cut to bolster private consumption and reduce the trade surplus. Mr. Hayashi said he and Mr. Bentsen discussed Japan's trade surplus but did not talk about specific stimulative measures to reduce it. A surge in the yen's value against the dollar would hurt Japan's huge automobile and electronics exporters by making their products more expensive in foreign markets. Slower exports and lower profit margins, in turn, would exert a chilling effect on the entire Japanese economy that would reduce imports and expand the nation's trade surplus. In Tokyo, C. Fred Bergsten, president of the Institute for International Economics, said the yen should rise 15 to 20 percent against the dollar. Later in the week, the U.S. speaker of the house, Representative Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, told a news conference in Tokyo that Mr. Clinton may favor policies similar to those suggested by Mr. Bergsten. A Japanese newspaper report on Tuesday, meanwhile, said the European Parliament would ask for a major appreciation in the yen to help curb the trade surplus. Economists in Tokyo said the yen was likely to remain strong in the near term. It would gain strength from speculation that the Group of See JAPAN, Page 9

Can Clinton Sell the Country on Pain for Gain?

By Dan Balz Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The stakes for President Bill Clinton could hardly be higher as he prepares to reveal his long-awaited economic plan to the country this week. He must convince Congress and the general public that his prescription for fixing the economy is as far-reaching and fair as he promised in the campaign, and that the medicine tastes good, too. He is a doctor whose own health will be affected by whether he can save the patient. "Delicate understates it," is how a former Republican congressman, Vin Weber of Minnesota, described the challenge. If his economic plan is not as big and comprehensive as Mr. Clinton has repeatedly said it would be, he may be criticized for making hollow promises. If the plan is bold enough to effect real change, Mr. Clinton may have trouble avoiding a debate on the details — whether over increased taxes that hit the middle class or Medicare or Social Security changes that pinch the elderly — that could doom the program and perhaps his presidency before it gets launched. "He's got to make sure people understand how it all fits together," said George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's communication director. What Mr. Clinton is banking on, as he puts the final touches on the plan he will present to Congress on Wednesday, is a sense of goodwill from voters. "Our bet is that people are hungry for America regaining a sense of direction," said a Clinton pollster, Stan Greenberg. "I'm not saying the details aren't important, but I think people are going to evaluate the whole proposal. The challenge to middle class taxpayers is one piece of it." Although Mr. Clinton has made it clear that everyone will be asked to make sacrifices, Mr. Greenberg said, "The purpose of the plan is not to inflict pain." Sacrifice? "That's not the way we cast it," Mr. Stephanopoulos said. "It's more calling people to action. Sacrifice implies that you're giving something up. It doesn't necessarily imply that what you're getting in return."

But trading short-term pain for long-term gain is not a transaction the public undertakes willingly. To help himself on Capitol Hill, Mr. Clinton has been actively consulting and courting members of Congress. He announced cuts in the White House staff and the bureaucracy last week as a way to tell the public that government will be asked to sacrifice as well. He has warned business and the wealthy that they will be asked to sacrifice even more than the general public. All of those moves are calculated to assure a Bill Clinton will make his first plea on behalf of the budget in a television address. Page 3. See CLINTON, Page 4

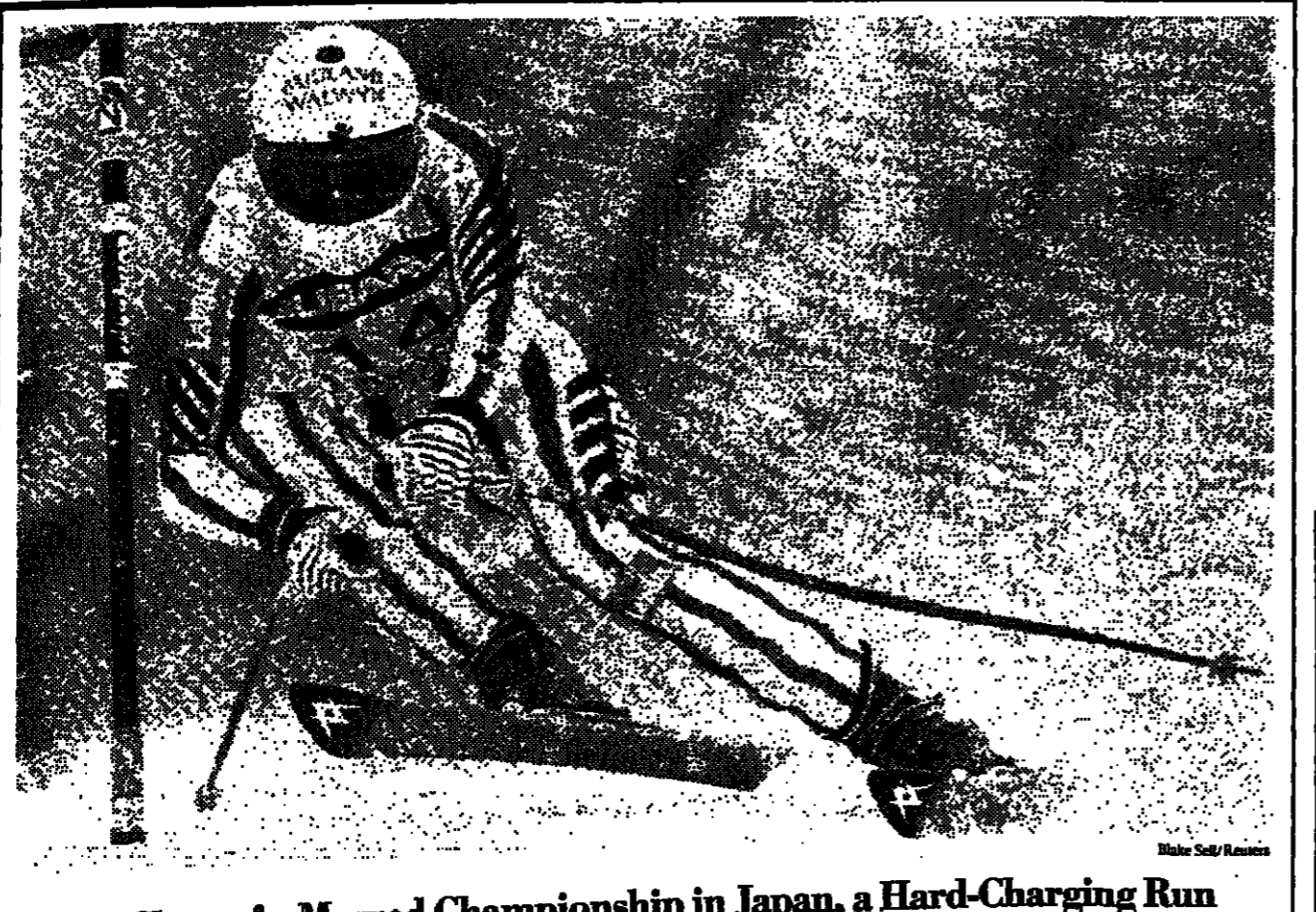
Kiosk

Iran Reaffirms Rushdie Order TEHRAN (AFP) — Iran's highest spiritual guide demanded Sunday that Britain hand over Salman Rushdie to face the death sentence issued four years ago for his book, which Iranian clerics judged to have blasphemed Islam. Ayatollah Ali Khamenei said that the British author of "The Satanic Verses" should be executed according to the decree issued by his predecessor, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, on Feb. 14, 1989. General News The U.S. Balkans envoy got Russian support, but also warnings. Page 2. Crossword Page 14.

Poor, Oppressed, Female and Sentenced to Life

By John Ward Anderson and Molly Moore Washington Post Service GANDHI NAGAR, India — When Rani returned home from the hospital cradling her newborn daughter, the men in the family slipped out of her mud hut while she and her mother-in-law mashed poisonous oleander seeds into a dollop of oil and forced it down the infant's throat. As soon as darkness fell, Rani crept into a nearby field and buried her baby girl in a shallow, unmarked grave next to a small stream. "I never felt any sorrow," Rani, a farm laborer, said through an interpreter. "There was a lot of bitterness in my heart toward the baby because the gods should have given me a son." Each year hundreds and perhaps thousands of newborn girls in India are murdered by their mothers simply because they are female. Some women believe that sacrificing a daughter guarantees a son in the next pregnancy. In other cases, the family cannot afford the dowry that would eventually be demanded for a girl's marriage. And for many mothers, sentencing a daughter to death is better than condemning her to life as a woman in the Third World, with cradle-to-grave discrimination, poverty, sickness and drudgery. "In a culture that idolizes sons and dreads the birth of a daughter, to be born female comes perilously close to being born less than human," the Indian government conceded in a recent report by its Department of Women and Child Development. While women in the United States and Europe, after years of struggling for equal rights, often measure sex discrimination by pay scales and seats in corporate boardrooms, women in the Third World gauge discrimination by mortality rates and poverty levels. "Women are the most exploited among the oppressed," said Karuna Chanana Ahmed, a New Delhi anthropologist who has studied the role of women in developing countries. "I don't think it's even possible to eradicate discrimination. It's so deeply ingrained." This is the first in a series that will examine the lives of women in developing countries around the globe where culture, religion and the law often deprive them of basic human rights and sometimes relegate them to almost sub-human status. From South America to South Asia, women are often subjected to a lifetime of discrimination with little or no hope of relief. As children, they are fed less, denied education and refused hospitalization. As teenagers, many are forced into marriage, sometimes bought and sold like animals for prostitution and slave labor. As wives and mothers, they are often treated little better than farmhands and baby maids. Should they outlive their

husbands, they frequently are denied inheritance, banished from their homes and forced to live as beggars. The scores of women interviewed for this series — from destitute villagers in Brazil and Bangladesh, to young professionals in Cairo, to factory workers in China — blamed centuries-old cultural and religious traditions for institutionalizing and giving legitimacy to gender discrimination. While the forms of discrimination vary tremendously among regions, ethnic groups and age levels in the developing world, Shahla Zia, an attorney and women's activist in Islamabad, Pakistan, said there is a unifying theme: "Overall, there is a social and cultural attitude where women are inferior and discrimination tends to start at birth." In many countries, a woman's greatest challenge is elemental — simply surviving through a normal life cycle. In South See WOMEN, Page 4



At the Close of a Marred Championship in Japan, a Hard-Charging Run Kerin Lee-Gartner of Canada racing past a gate Sunday in the women's super-giant slalom at the World Alpine Ski Championships in Shizukuishi, Japan. With a time of 1:34.21, she came in fourth. But the women, at least, were able to complete their competition, which had been postponed two days running. Another blizzard Sunday forced organizers to cancel the men's super-giant slalom, which made these championships the first since 1931 not to be completed. "I am a little afraid," said Marc Hodler, president of the International Ski Federation, "that with all the criticism in the papers in Europe — because the Japanese have been reading those papers — we have lost friends rather than made them." Page 13.

China's Headlong Sprint Toward Wealth

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service WENZHO, China — China's economic revolution of the last 14 years is already in many ways more profound than Mao's revolution of 1949, for Chinese history is littered with peasant rebellions and new dynasties. But never before in recorded history have so many people — or perhaps even such a large proportion of humanity — risen from poverty so rapidly. Based on comparisons of purchasing power, China may now have the second-largest economy in the world, ranking behind only the United States. Such statistics, although open to conflicting interpretation, suggest that China could overtake the United States as the biggest economy in another decade or so. "It may well be that when the history of the late 20th century is written 100 years from now, the most significant event will be the revolutionary changes in China, which will soon be Communist only in a rhetorical sense," Lawrence H. Summers, former chief economist of the World Bank, wrote last year. "For more than a century, the United States has been the world's largest economy," Mr. Summers added. "The only nation with a chance of surpassing it in the next generation in absolute scale is China." What will China look like if it sustains its course? If it reaches Taiwan's per-capita income levels, China will have an economy larger than all industrialized countries in the world combined. It would be a bit like the rise of Japan, except that China has nuclear weapons and nearly 10 times the population. Almost everyone acknowledges that the official 1992 economic growth rate of 12 percent — even if the figure is accurate — was a fluke. The economy appears to be overheating, running up shortages of raw materials and driving up inflation, and the government is trying to slow growth rates a bit, something that may cool foreign enthusiasm for what is happening in China. Yet even if a slowdown is in store later this year, some economists believe that an annual growth rate of 6 percent to 9 percent may be sustainable, on average, for another decade or more. Since 1980, China's economy has grown by an average of 9.5 percent a year, roughly See CHINA, Page 4

A Dialect Vanishes in New New York

By Deborah Sontag New York Times Service NEW YORK — Tawk to a young New York kid these days and de foist ting you may notice is dat he aw she don't tawk like dis no maw. Although New Yorkers' finger-in-the-cheek style of talking is alive and well, the *oi* of Toidy-Toidy Street (for Thirty-Third Street), the *er* of Erster Bar (for Oyster Bar) and the *deez*, *demz* and *doz* of legend have gone the way of the Automats, Ebbets Field and American-born taxi drivers. New York Tawk at its purest persists in the city's few white ethnic enclaves, among older New Yorkers, and in movies about the mob and television shows about detectives. But on the playgrounds and in the offices of daily New York life, the pungent dialect that brands New Yorkers in the popular American imagination seems to be fading into history. In fact, just as California claimed the Dodgers, the Giants and the "Tonight" show, it has also grabbed the tongues of many middle-class New Yorkers. Across the country, the regional dialects of many other educated Americans are also becoming muted. "We all sound like TV announcers," said William Stewart, a sociolinguist who teaches at the City University of New York Graduate Center. "West Coast norms have taken over the whole country." As the accent fades, the question of what is replacing it — if anything beyond a group of ethnically Balkanized dialects — goes to the heart of New York City's changing persona. As the city increasingly becomes multiracial, with large numbers of new immigrants from the Caribbean, Latin America and Asia, it is only natural that a language shaped for decades by Irish, Italian and East European settlers should alter. The changes are evolving and difficult to define. But an immigrant child looking for linguistic models at a public school is more likely to meet American-born children speaking variations of Puerto Rican English than the New Yorkese of yore, or yaw. "Certainly, the Yiddishisms that were part of my dialect as a child had disappeared among the Puerto Ricans on the East Harlem block I'm studying," said Ana Celia Zentella, a linguist at Hunter College. "They all say, 'Yo!' and 'What's up?', but they wouldn't know words like *shmatte* and *shiksa* and *oy gevalt* and *oy vey*." Christopher Loockert, 26, a counterman at See DIALECT, Page 4

WORLD BRIEFS

Q & A: How Clinton's Economic Strategy May Pan Out

President Bill Clinton has taken the new book "Boiling Point: Republicans, Democrats, and the Decline of Middle-Class Prosperity" to Camp David for weekend reading. The White House has consulted its author, the Washington political analyst Kevin Phillips, about the economic program Mr. Clinton will present Wednesday.

Q. Define "middle class." In America, it seems to mean the working class—the mass of steady-wage workers, who are in trouble.

A. In the United States the term varies enormously, but Clinton is using it in the sense of the lower middle class by European standards — muddling clerical workers or plumbers, as opposed to a high-end company vice president making \$125,000 a year.

Q. In your book you compare the United States to 20th-century England and 18th-century Holland, two great trading nations that lost their empires and fell into debt.

A. The United States is different from a peripheral European maritime power like Holland or Britain. When that power loses its economic hegemony, it's thrust back into a much smaller national position, whereas the United States is a conti-

nental power with the richest market in the world and major natural resources. When we get through the trauma of our late imperial period and adjust to debt, the paralysis of interest groups and the shrinking middle class, we'll have the United States re-emerging enormously powerful. I'm not sure of the time frame; it may take 10 or 20 years.

Q. No politician has yet told the awful truth — that we are not as rich as we were. Richard Nixon tried to inflate his way out of it, and Ronald Reagan and George Bush tried to borrow their way out of it. Will it help if a president tells the truth?

A. Henry Kissinger and Nixon felt they were managing the international decline of the United States at an early stage. The question now is whether Clinton, with his background at Georgetown and Oxford, can manage a sophisticated view of how to define the pattern of decline without talking about it. His reference to the decline of the middle class suggests that he understands the problem reasonably well. I think what we need to see is how candid he's going to be in discussing it in the larger pattern. There will be a reward for a greater degree of candor than usual, because he has to document the budget crisis, which is going to demand sacrifice.

Q. Clinton is to do what no one else has ever done — grow the economy while checking the deficit. Economists have

told him how to do it, largely by timing. Stimulate first and squeeze second, but all in one package for the financial markets. What must he do to make it politically palatable?

A. It's not easy, in part because the historical role of the Democratic Party has never been to manage this sort of circumstance. It's been to expand out of a recession, but not one that was already screwed up by enormous debt. Democrats who have tried to play Ebenezer Scrooge in economics, Jimmy Carter and Grover Cleveland, have been conspicuous failures.

Q. What do you suggest the president might say?

A. I don't have any easy answers. I think the principal message I would give the president is: "You're only going to get one or two shots at defining this. You really have to define it carefully and powerfully, with all the politics in there from the beginning. You need to understand how far you're prepared to go for the bond markets, and to focus on economic elites who have to be taxed. All of these things have to be thought out as a group." Clinton has already said the United States needs to have an economic strategy like other countries, and in the coming week he needs to present exactly that strategy.

Q. What about specifics such as middle-class taxes, health-care reform, social security cuts?

A. It has to be a comprehensive approach. It's too clear that a fair part of the economic growth over the past few years has been an illusion because it's consisted in growth of the health sector, and that's been a burden on the average American as opposed to growth that would have helped Main Street. New York and California, the two linchpins of the country, are basket cases. So the economy requires some degree of stimulus; the difficulty, because of the odd regional nature of the problem, is targeting it. Their problem is that they have to be able to put together the health sector, the need for stimulus and who is going to be asked to bear what burdens, with the politics of what electorates are critical to whom.

Q. How does the president prevent the program from being cut up in Congress?

A. The administration confronts a unique situation with Congress. It's been trained in opposition for a quarter of a century. You've also got the great difficulty of the Democratic Party in harnessing middle-class constituencies and of Ross Perot back in the ball game harnessing a separate brand of deficit-focused populism.

Q. What I would do is this: I would say that this country is in a major crisis that is part of the ebb from postwar supremacy of the United States, and that the debt buildup is another sign of that, as is political polarization and the interest-group structure, and that we have to come to grips with it. Simultaneously, I

would try to attack interest groups, call for a sacrifice program in trying to bring the deficit down, zero in the heaviest load on the people at the top, and then move for some form of broad consumption tax. Use part of that tax to reduce social security taxes and to help pay for medical costs, and then put in a very emphatic cost control program on health, imitating some of the European approaches to management and drug purchasing. Then target the economic stimulus on the four or five parts of the United States that are still in the worst economic downturn since World War II.

Q. To do this, the president has to bring bad news. A. You basically have to do the same thing that Perot did, and the man got 19 percent of the vote even though people thought he might be a little nut. He's a demonstration that you may be able to get away with it.

Q. And what if Clinton fails? A. That would mean the failure of the Democrats following a cycle of failure by Republicans and Democrats over a quarter of a century. And you would have this when 62 percent of Americans before the last election wanted a third party, and 43 percent of Republicans now say they would leave their party if Ross Perot organized a new one. A failure of this administration would be very far-reaching, because the country has a radicalized middle class which has already forced not only David Duke or Perot but Clinton himself to run on fiery rhetoric.

Rightist Wins Upset in Cypriot Vote

NICOSIA (AP) — A rightist Greek Cypriot leader, Glafcos Clerides, won an upset victory over incumbent George Vassiliou in Sunday's presidential election with a razor-thin margin, officials said. The final results gave Mr. Clerides 178,858 votes, or 50.28 percent of the vote, against 176,870 votes or 49.72 percent for Mr. Vassiliou, 61, who called for a recount.

China Warns of Crackdown in Tibet

BEIJING (NYT) — The newly appointed Communist Party leader of Tibet is calling for a purge of officials who do not take a tough enough stance against the Dalai Lama, according to a confidential speech text smuggled out of Tibet. The text suggests that the Chinese authorities are planning a further crackdown in the region. It also underscores the party's apprehension that some officials are nominally Communist but remain secretly loyal to the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader, who fled in 1959 and lives in India.

Opposition Wins Madagascar Vote

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar (Reuters) — An opposition leader, Albert Zafy, took a commanding lead on Sunday in Madagascar's presidential election, ending 17 years of virtual dictatorship by Didier Ratsiraka, 55. Results from 11,666 of the nation's 14,100 polling stations showed that Mr. Zafy, leader of a movement against Mr. Ratsiraka, had about 70 percent of the vote against just over 30 percent for his opponent.

Palestinians Doubtful on Crisis Talks

CAIRO (Reuters) — Palestinians expressed frustration on Sunday over efforts to get Israel to take back 396 Palestinian deportees, saying a United Nations Security Council bid to solve the crisis fell short of a real solution. Arab diplomats say a visit this week by Secretary of State Warren Christopher to the Middle East is designed to get the 16-month-old Arab-Israeli peace negotiations going despite the stalemate over the deportees.

For the Record

An Angolan Army relief column pushed toward the beleaguered city of Huambo on Sunday, and rebels reportedly destroyed a key bridge in an effort to slow the force's advance. An estimated 1,000 troops are desperately trying to reinforce government units that have been fighting rebels for a month over Angola's second-biggest city. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

User fees for the autobahns that Bonn may introduce next year should be applied to foreigners but not Germans, the opposition Social Democrat leader, Björn Engholm, said Sunday. The fee would help raise funds to revamp the national railways, but Mr. Engholm said a higher gasoline tax would be a better way of financing the plan. (Reuters)

U.S. Balkan Envoy Gets Support and a Warning in Moscow

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Staff Writer
MOSCOW — President Bill Clinton's newly appointed envoy to talks on the Balkan crisis has won pledges of cooperation from Russia, but also heard warnings from legislative leaders that they will not support tighter sanctions against Serbia.



Refugees sorting through donated clothing at a camp near Zagreb. With storage space lacking, the clothing was piled on muddy ground.

Reginald Bartholomew's prompt visit here reflects the Clinton administration's eagerness to keep Russia on board as it pursues a more active effort to end the war. Russia has supported United Nations sanctions against its traditional Balkan ally, Serbia, but has become restive as U.S. officials have talked of stronger measures.

After a 90-minute session Saturday with Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, Mr. Bartholomew said the talks had been "very, very positive." Mr. Kozyrev also expressed satisfaction, saying he saw no significant differences in positions. But Russian legislative leaders warned the U.S. negotiator that the parliament would not support stronger sanctions against Serbia. The legislators, some of whom reflect growing nationalist sentiment, also warned against using force, especially if pursued unilaterally or within the framework of NATO.

Serbs Block UN Convoy in East Bosnia

SARAJEVO — Bosnian Serbs on Sunday turned back a UN peacekeeping convoy carrying food and medicine to a Muslim town in eastern Bosnia that has been cut off for 10 months. The Serbian action marked a new setback for relief agencies facing mounting hostility from Bosnian leaders and citizens who say that the agencies have not done enough to help feed as many as 200,000 people trapped by Serbs in Muslim-held areas of eastern Bosnia.

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In Ex-Yugoslavia, No Shortage of Gunrunners

ZAGREB, Croatia — At the height of Croatia's war against the Serb-led Yugoslav Army late in 1991, with his country desperately short of weapons because of the United Nations arms embargo on the former Yugoslav republics, the Croatian defense minister, Gopko Susak, would arrive at his office here on an average day to find "50 people, each of them with a plan to smuggle in weapons from abroad." All that these gunrunners wanted was "a few hundred thousand dollars or a million dollars," Mr. Susak said. "I personally tried to discourage it, fully knowing what the risks and benefits were. But it was impossible." Little appears to have changed since then in the Balkan gun-

مكتبات الامم المتحدة

FIRST 100 DAYS / A ROUGH BALANCE

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Hillary by Any Other Name Is Still a Clinton

WASHINGTON — What, Hillary Rodham Clinton's press secretary would like to know, is in a name?

"The fact is," the press secretary, Lisa Caputo, said recently in mild exasperation, "Hillary Rodham Clinton has been the first lady's name all along, since 1982. We're at a loss as to why people think this is something that we're just trying to change now."

Actually, the whole thing is slightly more complicated than that. There have been, for the purposes of public nomenclature, four wives of Bill Clinton. The fourth Mrs. Clinton emerged rather suddenly after the time her husband became president. The Hillary Clinton the public had come to know in a carefully scripted wifely role during the presidential campaign became Hillary Rodham Clinton, the West Wing policy adviser.

Immediately her family name, Rodham, became an issue. The White House says nothing has changed. "Mrs. Clinton was Hillary Rodham Clinton all through the campaign and the transition," Ms. Caputo said. "It's how she is referred to within the campaign. I mean, there's nothing new here." The record seems a bit murky.

On Oct. 11, 1975, Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham married. Ms. Rodham, a notably successful lawyer, kept her name. Newspaper accounts referred to her as "Miss Rodham," "Ms. Rodham" or "Rodham." After moving in Arkansas, she referred to herself as Hillary Rodham. This became a liability after Mr. Clinton was elected governor in 1978. Voters, irritated by Mr. Clinton's brash liberalism, seized upon his wife's unusual (by the standards of the time and place) style of self-address, Frank White, Mr. Clinton's Republican opponent in the election of 1980, made the point that his wife was "Mrs. Frank White." Mr. White won.

In February 1982, Mr. Clinton announced that he was running for governor again. At his side at the news conference was Hillary Rodham. Except that now she was Mrs. Bill Clinton.

By the time Mr. Clinton was sworn into office again, Mrs. Bill had become Hillary. She has never legally changed her name from Hillary Rodham. But from 1983 until 1992, the first lady of Arkansas was either Hillary Rodham Clinton or Hillary Clinton, depending on who was writing about her.

Then, during the inaugural week, Mrs. Clinton was introduced a number of times as Hillary Rodham Clinton, prompting calls from news organizations to Ms. Caputo, who confirmed that such was the preferred style. And that was that. For now at least. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

President Clinton: "We will demand that those who see the tax code as a table game to be won rather than a social compact to be respected pay their fair share of taxes. I will keep my pledge to restore fairness to the tax code." (AP)

Away From Politics

- A 24-year-old woman gave birth to quintuplets 10 weeks early, but mother and children were reported in satisfactory condition at a hospital in Rochester, New York. A team of 35 doctors and nurses delivered the babies — two girls and three boys — by Caesarean section when the mother, Sandy Saxton, went into labor.
- The American Civil Liberties Union is suing the Maryland state police, saying that troopers use racially biased profiles to stop and search black motorists for drugs. The ACLU says the police focus on young black men wearing jewelry, carrying electronic pagers or driving expensive cars.
- A man awaiting trial in the 1990 slayings of five college students in Gainesville, Florida, has told investigators details only the killer could know, The Miami Herald reported. Danny Harold Rolling, 38, who is serving a life prison term for unrelated robberies, gave the details himself and through another inmate at Florida State Prison, the newspaper said, citing four unidentified law enforcement sources.
- Hyung Soo Kim, 65, a Korean grocer who survived last spring's Los Angeles riots to rebuild his looted market, has been beaten to death, the police said. They said Mr. Kim was attacked when he went outside to stop two black youths from writing on the wall of his store. It was feared that his death would further strain black-Korean relations.
- A 1991 Chrysler owned by the former Washington mayor, Marion S. Barry Jr., was sold at auction to a Virginia woman who said she had never heard of him. Fanny Yuan, an insurance agent, bought the car for \$14,200. Friends gave Mr. Barry the \$25,000 Chrysler New Yorker in January 1991, when he left the mayor's office. He later served a six-month sentence for cocaine possession before being elected to the City Council last year.
- Most Americans who employ household workers do so illegally, says the Internal Revenue Service. It estimates that three-quarters of employers who owe Social Security taxes for domestic workers fail to pay. Immigration experts say Americans illegally employ more than 2 million undocumented workers.
- The Environmental Protection Agency cleared the way for the dredging of some container-ship berths in Newark Bay, a task judged vital to the survival of waterfront commerce in New York Harbor. But the agency reserved decision on the full amount of dredging requested by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey until it determines whether concentrations of dioxin in dredged sediment are low enough to permit the sediment to be dumped in the ocean. (AP, WP, NYT)



Mr. Clinton, back to the camera, and Vice President Al Gore were surrounded by other participants after the end of the American Heart Association's two-mile "Run for Heart" race in Washington on Sunday. The president designated February American Heart Month.

President Will Seek Ceiling on Medicare

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton will seek at least \$35 billion in savings from Medicare over the next four years by limiting payments to doctors and hospitals and by trying to increase premiums for elderly people with high incomes, according to administration officials.

The proposed savings, three times what President George Bush sought unsuccessfully in 1992, are part of what Mr. Clinton describes as a bold program to reduce the deficit and its long-term burden on the U.S. economy. He will announce the outlines of that program in a speech to Congress on Wednesday, but the details may still be modified.

Taken together, the proposed tax increases and budget cuts in various federal programs will save \$500 billion to \$550 billion over five years, administration officials said. The last such exercise in austerity, the 1990 budget deal, was expected to save \$496 billion over five years.

The savings in the Medicare program, which finances health care for 35 million elderly and disabled people would, at first, be used mainly to help reduce the budget deficit rather than to expand health benefits for those without insurance, administration officials said.

Proposals for expanding coverage by the administration would be part of the president's national health-care plan, which he has promised to send Congress by May 1.

Administration officials say that Medicare and Medicaid, the health program for low-income people, must be part of any deficit-reduction plan because they account for nearly half of the projected increase in federal spending over the next five years. The government expects to spend \$146 billion on Medicare this year and \$80 billion on Medicaid, two of the biggest and fastest growing programs in the budget.

In the 1980s, Congress set standard Medicare rates for hospitals, and it established a national fee schedule for doctors, starting in 1992. But it did not stem the

growth of federal spending on health care.

Without any change in current law or policy, the Congressional Budget Office estimates, spending for Medicare will double, from \$129 billion in 1992 to \$259 billion in 1998.

One proposal being considered by the administration would prevent doctors and hospitals from increasing charges to private patients to make up for income lost as a result of the new Medicare limits.

If Mr. Clinton seeks Medicare savings of the magnitude now envisioned by the White House, he is

likely to face opposition from a small army of lobbyists for doctors, hospitals and the health-care industry.

The president seems prepared for such a confrontation and may welcome it for political reasons. In separate appearances last week, he and his wife, Hillary, assailed the drug industry, complaining that companies had made excessive profits from the production of vaccine for children.

The likely Medicare proposals include spending limits on doctors and hospitals, an increase in premiums charged to higher-income elderly people and restrictions on

doctors' ability to raise charges to private patients to compensate for a reduction or freeze in payments under Medicare.

Representative Pete Stark, Democrat of California, chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health, said he saw "no problem" with judiciously limiting Medicare payments to doctors and hospitals. Doctors have average incomes of more than \$160,000 a year, he said, and some underused hospitals should be closed. But Mr. Stark said the savings from such cutbacks should be used to expand Medicare benefits, not just to reduce the budget deficit.

Clinton to Explain Budget Proposal in Nationwide Address

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton will make his first Oval Office address to the nation Monday in an effort to sell an economic package that aides said Sunday would include roughly as much in tax increases as in spending cuts.

Less than three weeks ago, Leon E. Panetta, Mr. Clinton's budget director, said the administration was striving for two dollars in spending cuts for every dollar in tax increases. On Sunday, the White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, said that the administration's new goal was "a balance" between the amounts raised in new revenue and the amounts cut from government spending.

Mr. Clinton's Oval Office address, set for 9 P.M. eastern standard time, comes two days before the State of the Union address to Congress. It follows a week of intense activity during which Mr. Clinton gave two radio addresses, led a town hall meeting in Detroit and held a series of meetings with Democratic congressmen.

In all the appearances, Mr. Clinton portrayed his program as one in which every segment of society will be asked to contribute in the form of higher taxes and reduced government services, for the greater good of a better economy.

Mr. Clinton's speech from the Oval Office, aimed at setting the terms of debate for his Wednesday address, is an unusual tactic, though it parallels an approach used by former President Ronald Reagan in 1981.

Former President George Bush did not give an Oval Office address until the summer of his first year in office.

On Sunday, some key Clinton officials — Mr. Stephanopoulos, Mr. Panetta and Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers — carried the Clinton message to television talk shows. They defended his decision to raise taxes on the middle class, rather than cutting taxes as he pledged during the campaign, and the decision to raise proportionately greater amounts in increased taxes than originally envisioned.

Mr. Stephanopoulos said of the administration's calculations, "What we are searching for is balance between spending cuts and tax increases." He added that the administration had identified "150 specific spending reductions" that will be included in Mr. Clinton's package. But he would not identify the cuts, or their total, except to say that a large percentage of them would come from military spending.

He also confirmed the thrust of reports Sunday that significant cuts would be made in Medicare costs immediately by forcing doctors and other health-care providers to charge less than currently allowed for their services and by increases in premiums for wealthy elderly recipients.

Despite campaign statements suggesting these savings would go toward increasing access to health care for those who cannot afford it now, Mr. Clinton plans to use the savings to reduce the deficit.



International understanding

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Longevity Study Sees Hope for Lefties

Being left-handed is not a hazard to your health after all, says a study that disputes an earlier report suggesting southpaws are at risk of dying up to 14 years sooner than righties.

Scientists at the National Institutes of Health and Harvard University examined the death rates among 3,774 people 65 or older in East Boston, Massachusetts, and found that left-handed people died no earlier on average than right-handed people.

Although the study was conducted for other reasons, said Dr. Jack M. Guralnik, a physician at the institutes, the subjects were asked which hand they used to write and which to manipulate scissors. Those who used the left or either hand were considered left-handers. Their death rates were not significantly different.

A 1980 study first raised the possibility that being left-handed could mean an earlier death. That study found that there was a higher percentage of lefties among the young, suggesting that there were fewer lefties among the old because they died earlier.

"If you have two populations that are very different in age, you would expect the younger population to have a lower mean age of death," Dr. Guralnik said. "It may simply relate to the fact that the population was younger."

Short Takes

The Museum of Tolerance, a \$50 million undertaking of the Simon Wiesenthal Center,



A KENNEDY ENGAGEMENT — Edward M. Kennedy, Jr., 31, son of the senator, will marry Katherine Anne Gerstman, 33, of Stamford, this autumn. She is a professor of psychiatry at Yale. Mr. Kennedy works at the Yale School of Medicine.

opened in Los Angeles this month, not far from the heart of last spring's riots. In the Whisper Gallery, visitors are bombarded with slurs. "They're taking all the good jobs," says a Hispanic woman on a video screen. A black woman responds: "Let them go back to where they came from." Nazi propaganda posters and films of book burnings show what happens when racist slurs go unchallenged. The most powerful exhibit is a concentration camp gas chamber. Visitors listen to accounts of Nazi atrocities against Jews and others, interspersed with tales of courage by those who stood up to the Nazis.

"The purpose of the museum," says Rabbi Marvin Hier, the founder, "is to make people think."

A group of Civil War buffs found themselves meeting at a Chicago bookstore more than 50 years ago to discuss such matters as whether General George McClellan deserved his reputation for avoiding battle or whether General Ulysses S. Grant accepted too many casualties. The idea caught on, and now about 150 Civil War Round Tables meet regularly in the United States and abroad, five in Australia alone. "Worldwide, there's a fascination with the Civil War," said Ralph G. Newman, a charter member of the first group. "It was the last old-fashioned war and the first modern war — and they were fought simultaneously."

Arthur Higbee

South Africans Wrangle Over Power Sharing

Reuters
JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and the government argued Sunday over the terms of a compromise under which they would effectively share power in South Africa for the next eight years.

The government negotiator, Fanie Schoeman, insisted it was "fact" that the ANC had agreed to share power in a government of national unity until 1999.

"A government of national unity is power sharing," Mr. Schoeman told the South African Press Association on Sunday.

Carl Niehaus of the ANC said, however, that although the concept of power sharing was being considered, no precise mechanism had been decided on. It is to be discussed by the group's national executive committee Tuesday.

Mr. Mandela said at a meeting in Johannesburg on Saturday night that the ANC and the government had made no secret deal, an accusation leveled by their political foes, who fear being sidelined by the rapprochement between the two major players.

"An interim government of national unity is not power sharing," Mr. Mandela said. "The ANC proposes an interim government of national unity which would include those parties that have won a certain proportion of seats in a constituent assembly."

President Frederik W. de Klerk said Sunday that there was no fixed power-sharing agreement with the ANC, which is expected to win an overall majority in any election.

He said it was essential that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, head of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, take part in the negotiating process to avoid the breakup of the republic.

"We don't want to go the Yugoslavian way," Mr. de Klerk said.

After three days of talks, Mr. Schoeman and the ANC's secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa, on Friday gave an upbeat assessment of progress, prompting protest from parties not privy to their deliberations.

The radical Pan-Africanist Congress said it doubted whether any deal struck by the government and the ANC "would be acceptable to the masses."

The liberal Democratic Party said it had reservations about the powers and functions of regions not being decided before an election, and the rightist Conservative Party accused the government of surrender.



FLEEING ATTACK IN KABUL — An Afghan woman wheeling her possessions away from an area raked by rockets on Sunday.

U.S. Troops Under Foreign Command? The Times Change

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Cautiously and with little fanfare, the United States is edging away from one of the guiding principles of its foreign policy for the last half-century: when American troops are put in harm's way, they are put there strictly under American command.

In major conflicts like the Korean and Gulf wars, as well as in dozens of smaller international military enterprises since the end of World War II, the United States has supplied the preponderance of forces and demanded command.

No one expects an overnight change in U.S. policy. The United States still has by far the largest pool of forces from which to draw troops for peacekeeping and other operations. It also retains, by common consent, the best command structure, intelligence and logistical capacities and supporting air and sea power.

"The creation of a post-Cold War era means creating new international organizations," Defense Secretary Les Aspin said at his confirmation hearing on Jan. 7. "And high on the list is the question of how do you create international peacekeeping organizations and peacemaking organizations."

With the Clinton administration eager to scale back the role of the United States as a global policeman, and with developing nations ever more reluctant to see troops under big-power command within their borders, because of echoes of the colonial past, it is becoming harder for the United Nations to exert sweeping control to Washington in the way it did during the war in the Gulf.

In announcing the new U.S. policy on Bosnia last week, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that if a new peacekeeping operation in Bosnia was needed, the United States would be willing to contribute troops to help enforce it.

He told officials on Capitol Hill that 10,000 to 15,000 American troops might be involved in a multinational force of 40,000 — hardly the kind of ratio that has made it possible for Americans to demand control in the past.

Of course, few American policymakers think a peace accord is possible in the Balkans. But still, seeking one is President Bill Clinton's policy, and so is providing troops if it works.

Among U.S. Army and Marine Corps generals, there appears to be little concern. If a new peacekeeping operation in Bosnia was needed, some of them believe, American logistical support and air cover would be indispensable, and that would enable Washington to insist that an American be put in overall charge.

If not, other officers say, a Briton would have to take charge, because Germany's role is constitutionally restricted, and France's forces are not integrated into the NATO command structure.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Clinton Welcomes Word of UN's Taking Over in Somalia

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton says he is encouraged by reports that the United Nations is developing a plan to remove most U.S. forces from Somalia within two months, leaving as many as 5,000 as part of a new multinational peacekeeping force under UN command.

Mr. Clinton, speaking to reporters as he started a White House meeting with members of Congress, said he would "do some work on that Monday." He did not elaborate.

"This does need to go from a U.S. mission to a UN mission," Mr. Clinton said on Saturday of the effort to stabilize the North African country and deliver food to starving citizens.

U.S. officials in Somalia expressed confidence that most U.S. forces could be removed by May at the latest.

White House officials said later that Mr. Clinton was referring to a report in Saturday's New York Times that the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, was near completion of a timetable to remove U.S. troops before April and replace them

with 15,000 to 20,000 other forces that would include 3,000 to 5,000 U.S. troops specializing in logistics, communications and intelligence. The officials said that Mr. Clinton had no independent knowledge of such a UN plan.

At one point, there were nearly 25,000 U.S. soldiers in Somalia to safeguard emergency food delivery, but the number now is about 19,000, Pentagon officials said.

U.S. and UN officials had said earlier that some U.S. troops would remain in Somalia under the command of a Turkish officer, Lieutenant General Cevik Bir. It

would be the first time that U.S. troops have served in a UN force under the command of a non-American.

The selection of a Turkish general was intended to satisfy concerns in Somalia and other Arab countries that a Muslim be in charge of the new peacekeeping force.

The force also will operate under the current U.S. rules of engagement, allowing a more active role in disarming factions than the rules followed by UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. Boutros Ghali and U.S. officials agreed earlier on the need to switch from a U.S. force to a UN force, but the timetable has been unclear because of the reluctance of many countries to contribute significant numbers of troops.

When former President George Bush committed troops to Somalia in December, he said he hoped to have U.S. forces out of the country before he left office on Jan. 20. But it quickly became apparent that would not be possible, although the Bush administration did withdraw some troops in the waning days of its term.

Robert Holley, Nobelist for RNA Research, Dies

By Bruce Lambert
New York Times Service
Robert W. Holley, a biologist who won the Nobel prize for unraveling the genetic code of ribonucleic acid, or RNA, died Thursday at his home in Los Gatos, California. He was 71.

The cause of death was lung cancer, said the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, California, where Mr. Holley had been a fellow and professor since 1966. The 1968 Nobel Prize for Medi-

cine and Physiology was awarded to Mr. Holley and two other scientists, Marshall W. Nirenberg and H. Gobind Khorana, for research on related aspects of genetic coding that each conducted independently.

Mr. Holley was the first to unravel the internal structure in a strand of RNA, which helps determine what form and role each cell takes in a larger organism. Under the RNA's direction, building blocks of proteins become flower petals, fingernails, butterfly wings and every other living thing.

The specific substance he analyzed was alanine transfer RNA, painstakingly derived from yeast. It took three years to isolate a 30th of an ounce of the material from 200 pounds (90 kilograms) of yeast, and four more years to decipher the exact sequence of key ingredients in its 77 subunits.

His findings were reported in a two-sentence abstract in a scientific journal in 1965: "The complete nu-

cleotide sequence of an alanine transfer RNA, isolated from yeast, has been determined. This is the first nucleic acid for which the structure is known."

Howard Paul, 44, Robotics Inventor
NEW YORK (NYT) — Howard A. Paul, 44, developer of a robotic surgical device tested on human patients in California, died of cancer Wednesday at Stanford University Hospital.

Dr. Paul, a veterinarian, founded Integrated Surgical Systems of Sacramento, California, in 1990 with the support of IBM.

He was widely known for his research in applying three-dimensional imaging and robotics in the operating room. The result was Robodoc, a 5-foot (1.5-meter) arm with a high-speed drill and complex imaging technology designed to provide surgeons with far greater accuracy than their hands could ensure.

Saddam Message to Clinton: Let's Build 'New Relations'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BAGHDAD — President Saddam Hussein wants to open a dialogue with President Bill Clinton and build a "new relationship" with Washington, the official Iraqi press agency reported Sunday.

"I believe that the president of the biggest country in the world needs to try wisdom and not weapons," he was quoted as saying during a meeting with Ramsey Clark, a peace activist and former U.S. attorney general.

"Is he ready to listen to the viewpoint of Iraq?" Mr. Saddam asked. "If he is ready, I simply believe that we can pave the way for building new relations based on mutual respect regardless of what had happened."

(AP, Reuters)

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Thai
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OPINION

Herald Tribune

Foreigners in Europe

As concern flares in Germany and elsewhere in Europe over the rising violence against foreigners, one troubling theme in the debate is the role of police in failing to prevent — or in some cases even taking part in — racist incidents.

Waiting for Clinton

On his 29th day in office, this coming Wednesday, President Bill Clinton will lay out a plan for economic revival that will be a test of his budget-making ability and his political salesmanship.

Bickering Over Jobs

By trying to shift production of vacuum cleaners from one European town to another, an American company has inadvertently set off a furious quarrel over fairness in the job market.

To Be Credible Clinton Has to Get Tougher

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — While they have not devised an end to the bloody war in Bosnia, President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher have demonstrated a dynamic understanding of what is at stake for the United States in ex-Yugoslavia.

Not putting people first is the initiative's fundamental flaw.

consciously or otherwise, contained an echo of "Over There" — the same American soldiers sang as they went off to World War I. It was evocative of the need for America to pay early attention to European conflicts to head off larger catastrophe.

The Plan Needs to Be Improved

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — There can be a just peace in the Balkans — not peace at any price — if Europe and the United States agree what the peace has to consist of and agree to enforce it together.

It is reasonable for Serbs outside Serbia to ask for a degree of local autonomy.

president and the leader of the Bosnian Serbs to accept this. No doubt these men's tongues were in their cheeks, but joint European-American enforcement can probably make them keep their reticent word.



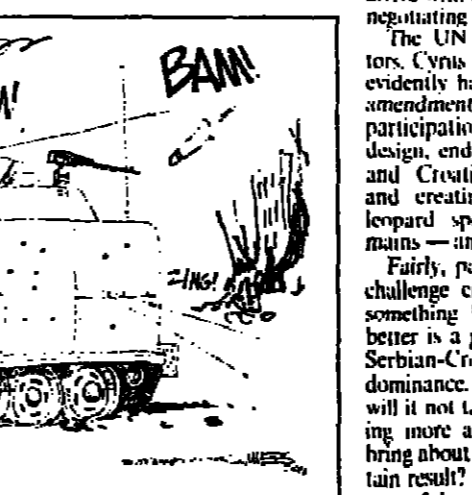
is now Mr. Clinton's policy, and he is right to try it. The Serbs are not looking self-confident at the moment, which is presumably why they have formally waived the idea of a Greater Serbia.

Just Limping Along With Diplomacy

By Stephen S. Roenfeld

WASHINGTON — What the announcement on Bosnia confirms about Bill Clinton's foreign policy is that the new president is prepared to engage American prestige and diplomacy but is going to be very cautious about engaging American military power.

This approach offers him the comforts of operating within an international as well as a national consensus. But it may offer Bosnia the agonies of final dismemberment.



Morality Versus International Law

THE United States launched a humanitarian relief expedition in Somalia. It is being urged to intervene in the former Yugoslavia. When are nations and individuals obliged to respond to evil and human suffering?

No Miracle For Bosnia, It Seems

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — Hardly any thing is ruled out for Bosnia, senior Clinton administration officials told me on Friday. We're still looking at most options, they insist. But the subtlety was unmistakable: Not now, not for months and not probably never will U.S. bombers attack the Serbian cannons that are pounding Sarajevo, or send troops to protect the city, or provide arms to the overmatched Bosnian Muslims.

The Europeans, the Russians, the United Nations will not go along with these actions, the officials explained. In any event, the new Clinton team has reviewed its options and concluded that little can be gained and much risked by using force.

The Dutch have been the principal helpers of the camp, but Arab dog-gooders have been moving in. The new Arab Muslim benefactors try to bend their Slavic co-religionists to the true ways of Islam, but to little avail.

Back in Washington, administration officials told me that President Clinton had decided on tough new measures to enforce the economic embargo against Serbia. He would also be employing America's full diplomatic might to bring the Serbian, Croatian and Muslim factions around to accepting a modified version of the Vance-Owen plan for dividing Bosnia into ethnic enclaves.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Rodin to Chicago PARIS — Mr. L. C. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute of Chicago, has requested the Directors of the Department of Fine Arts in Paris to facilitate the acquisition of copies of the principle chef-d'oeuvre of French sculpture, with a view to the World's Fair.

1943: Editor's Lament WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition] Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, declared tonight [Feb. 14] that the "rigorous censorship" on political news by the Anglo-American censorship board at Algiers, coupled with a lack of transmission facilities, were vital factors in the many difficulties encountered in getting news to the American people of the North African war operations.

1918: Trotsky Doubled AMSTERDAM — All of the German newspapers report that three hours after General Klenko had sent his radiotelegram ordering the demobilization of Russian troops, another one was sent suspending the order. The Mitlag Zeitung says: "That proves that the promise to demobilize made by Trotsky was nothing more than a manoeuvre." The latest moves of Trotsky are the subject of general conferences, and there is growing suspicion of his peace declarations.

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صحة من الاصل

CAPITAL MARKETS

Community's New Issue Gives Ecu a Fresh Start

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Following on the success of domestic issues in European currency units by France and Britain, the international market reopened last week with offerings from Finland and the European Community. The Ecu operation, the first leg of a lending program to Italy, will be followed shortly by a jumbo issue of 3 billion Deutsche marks.

Other high-yield European currencies took a beating.

The coming 3 billion DM issue will complete the first installment and likely will be for seven years. The market sector remains disposed to big issues and especially likes sovereign or supranational issuers. Ireland last week tapped the market for 1 billion DM and quickly increased the size to 1.5 billion DM. Its 10-year issue carrying a coupon of 7 7/8 percent was priced to yield 25 basis points, or a quarter percentage point, more than comparably dated German government bonds.

OPEC Split Over Production Cuts

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service
VIENNA — Small and large producers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries disagreed Sunday over what constitutes equitable burdens as the group began talks here on an agreement to reduce oil production.

The talks Sunday focused on whether large OPEC producers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates should bear more of the burden of reducing production, while poorer OPEC members, particularly those that are small producers, should be exempted.

The issue of equitability has become sensitive in OPEC. Its importance was highlighted last year by the departure of Ecuador, a small producer that felt membership in the organization was costing more than its benefits.

China to Toughen Audits of Foreigners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — China will launch an "auditing blitz" to catch foreign businessmen who evade taxes and cheat state companies involved in joint ventures, an official news report said Sunday.

The checks will focus on whether state capital is appreciating in the enterprises, on the ratio between assets and liability, and on profitability or losses.

China Daily said the new regulations apply to all foreign joint ventures involving state assets and included those involving Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan partners. It said the number of such companies and cooperative ventures had exceeded 53,000 by mid-1992.

Meanwhile, the semi-official China News Service quoted a senior provincial official Sunday as saying that profiteering and price speculation should not be criticized, as they help market reforms.

Canal Plus Giving Up Hollywood

By James Bates
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Canal Plus, the European pay-television company that has been pouring money into Hollywood to become a major entertainment player, is about to scale back its involvement.

Europe's Currency Tensions Simmer

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The foreign exchange market is headed for a tense six weeks with pressure expected to build anew against the franc as France prepares for legislative elections next month.

Speculation is focused in particular on the week of March 22, following the first round of voting and preceding the March 28 run-off that is expected to sweep the opposition conservative-right parties into office.

Disappointment that the German easing will not be fast or deep enough to save what remains of Europe's exchange-rate mechanism was tangible: The franc weakened to 3.3856 per Deutsche mark from 3.3790 a week earlier, short-term French interest rates shot up by 7/8 percentage point, and bond prices fell, pushing up yields on 10-year bonds by nine basis points, to 7.87 percent.

THE TRIB INDEX
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending February 12, daily closings, Jan. 1992 = 100.
World Index, Asia/Pacific, Europe, North America. Industrial Sectors/Weekend close table.

Politics Take Back Seat at Palestine Exports Fair

It is not every day that the Palestine Liberation Organization does out invitations to trade fairs, and in posh Belgrade no less. But at the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce on Belgrade Square last week, would-be exporters from what was repeatedly referred to as the "occupied territory" of Palestine gathered to peddle their wares.

In a speech opening the event, Richard Manning, an undersecretary of Britain's Overseas Development Administration, said he hoped Britain could absorb £5 million to £10 million (\$14.2 million) worth of Palestinian exports over the next three years. Not a huge sum perhaps, but Palestine does not have a lot of exporters either.

The goods on display ranged from handicrafts, to Gaza Produce's eggplants and oranges, to Magic brand powdered chicken soup and Al-Shark Electrode's welding equipment. The fair's technological high-water mark, however, came at the booth belonging to Samco, whose brochure proclaimed it as the first company to bring advanced computer and telecommunications technology "not only to Nablus but throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

While some of the opening speakers talked of the political significance of the fair, and of such matters as the stalled peace talks and the recent deportation of 400 Palestinians by Israel, down at the Samco booth conversation stuck strictly to commerce.

CURRENCY RATES
Feb. 12
Cross Rates table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Change.
Other Dollar Values table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Change.
Forward Rates table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Change.

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Daimler Says It Satisfies Dutch On Fokker Deal

MUNICH — Daimler-Benz AG plans to send a letter to the Dutch government on Monday that the German company said should seal its takeover of Fokker NV.

U.K.'s DAF Warns of Shutdown

LONDON — The British truckmaker Leyland DAF may have to close its entire operation with the loss of nearly 3,700 jobs if suppliers do not resume deliveries immediately, the company's receivers said on Sunday.

Mr. Andriessen on Friday rejected one of the company's terms for the acquisition of 51 percent of Fokker. He said Daimler's demand for unlimited compensation for the costs of closing operations at the Dutch company was unacceptable.

Although Deutsche Aerospace initially is taking over Fokker alone, there are plans for it to be incorporated into a broad European regional aircraft company that would include Alenia SPA of Italy and Aerospaciale of France.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Feb. 12

Dollar Straights

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Sd, Trs. Lists various government and supranational bonds.

Governments/Supranationals

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Sd, Trs. Lists government and supranational bonds.

Banks & Finance

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Sd, Trs. Lists bank and finance bonds.

High Yielding Debt

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Sd, Trs. Lists high yielding debt bonds.

Global Corporates

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Sd, Trs. Lists global corporate bonds.

Floating Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer, Mat, Price, Yld, Sd, Trs. Lists floating rate notes.

Canadian Dollars

Table with columns: Issuer, Mat, Price, Yld, Sd, Trs. Lists Canadian dollar bonds.

Deutsche Marks

Table with columns: Issuer, Mat, Price, Yld, Sd, Trs. Lists Deutsche mark bonds.

Dollar Zeros

Table with columns: Issuer, Mat, Price, Yld, Sd, Trs. Lists dollar zero bonds.

Ecus

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MUTUAL FUNDS section with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and various fund details.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'New!', 'Floating Rate', and 'JAP'.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price end week, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

Belief in Clinton Cuts Propels Bonds to New Highs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Wall Street desperately wants to believe that President Bill Clinton will slash the U.S. budget deficit.

How else to explain the rally last week that drove yields on bonds and notes down to record lows in spite of botched bids by dealers at one leg of the Treasury's \$35.5 billion quarterly refunding and a low profile by Japanese investors throughout the sale?

The market survived those hiccups and digested the new notes and bonds because of hopes that Mr. Clinton will make good on his deficit-reduction promises when he delivers his State of the Union address Wednesday, dealers said.

As long as he comes up with these great new ideas, we'll move to lower yields," said John Costas, head trader at First Boston Corp. "Market participants are rooting for him."

The Treasury sold \$9.1 billion of 30-year bonds on Thursday with a coupon of 7.125 percent. The bonds rallied 10/32 on Friday, to 1.01 1/32, giving them a yield of 7.12 percent. That was down from 7.15 percent a week earlier, and was the lowest closing yield since the Treasury began selling 30-year bonds regularly in 1977.

"The president is saying the right things about deficit reduction, which continues to be on the top of his list," said David Alder, senior analyst for Technical Data. "If Clinton delivers anything less than a brilliant address, the market could dip because bonds are already at their highs."

In addition to the low on the

long bond yield, the Treasury sold \$10.76 billion of 10-year notes with a coupon of 6 1/4 percent and priced at an average yield of 6.33 percent.

Both rates were the lowest since 10-year auctions began in 1976. The yield on the notes jumped up 1/8 percent immediately after Wednesday's sale as the 39 primary

dealers who bid for the notes found less demand from investors than they had expected.

In addition to that miscalculation, dealers in Tokyo estimated that Japanese investors took less than 10 percent of the refunding, which also included the sale of \$15.76 billion of three-year notes.

The dealers said investors were reluctant to take on extra risk before the March 31 end of Japan's fiscal year, while concerns that the dollar could weaken further against the yen also made investors wary.

Still, Friday's rally helped the new 10-year note recover to its auction level of 6.33 percent, while the new three-year notes ended the week at 4.68 percent, below the auction yield of 4.73 percent.

All eyes are now focused on President Clinton and the State of the Union speech next Wednesday. (UPI, Bloomberg, NYT, Knight-Ridder)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 15-19

Table with columns: Date, Event, Location. Lists economic events for Feb 15-19 across various countries like USA, Europe, Asia-Pacific, etc.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Mr. Clinton will make good on his deficit-reduction promises when he delivers his State of the Union address Wednesday, dealers said.

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TENSION: It's Expected to Build Before French Vote

(Continued from first finance page) At the same time, pressure remains on the Danish krone, which is widely perceived as the next likeliest candidate to be forced to devalue.

The sense that there is a crisis in the works was enhanced by the scent of instability in the Belgian franc, a presumed member of the "inner-core" of EC currencies solidly linked to the mark despite a debt level even higher than Ireland's or Italy's.

The franc first wobbled the morning before the Bundesbank cut its official floor and ceiling lending rates on Feb. 4.

Last week it wobbled again, and the central bank raised its overnight lending rate half a percentage point. At the same time, Belgium has gradually widened its self-imposed narrow trading band against the mark from 0.2 percent to 0.25 percent first and now 0.3 percent.

Nevertheless, "the notion that the Belgian franc is a genuine safe haven, free from the currency tensions within the EC's exchange-rate mechanism, has been blown away," said the weekly comment from Paribas Capital Markets in London.

Yields on Belgian government bonds, which were a mere 39 basis points higher than those on comparable German paper in January, rose to as much as 90 basis points over Germany's last week before closing at 75 basis points.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid Ask, Performance. Lists various mutual funds and their performance metrics.

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New Balkan peace plan Confrontation on world trade Clinton's staffing dilemma Recession in Japan European monetary problems

Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months, 6 months, 3 months. Shows exchange rates for various currencies.

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Watanabe Warns U.S. On Trade Sanctions

By Don Oberdorfer and Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe of Japan returned home assured that his government and the administration of President Bill Clinton would have a close working relationship but concerned that Tokyo might have to take "appropriate steps" of self-protection in case of U.S. trade sanctions.

Mr. Watanabe explored the problems and prospects of U.S.-Japan relations with Mr. Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and other officials. "In the overall perspective, I am satisfied," the Japanese minister said before leaving for Tokyo on Saturday.

Mr. Watanabe held out no prospect for an immediate reduction of the soaring U.S.-Japan trade imbalance, projecting that it would grow from \$44 billion in 1992, by Japanese figures, to about \$50 billion this year. As a result of differences in methods of calculation, Washington's estimates of its trade deficit with Japan are higher.

The principal hope set forth by Mr. Watanabe was that Japan's economy would gain strength, expanding domestic demand to bring in more foreign imports and reduce the imbalance. In what came close to a pledge, Mr. Watanabe said he told Mr. Clinton the Japanese government would "extend its utmost efforts" to achieve economic growth of 3 percent this year, a far higher estimate than most private forecasts.

Mr. Watanabe added if this target was not in sight by July, when leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized nations meet in Tokyo, additional measures to stimulate the economy might be considered.

EUROBONDS: Spread Is Key

(Continued from first finance page) priced the paper to yield 75 basis points over comparably dated U.S. government paper, down from the initial indications of 76 to 78 basis points. Goldman said the increase and lower spread were in response to heavy demand, particularly in the United States.

Spokenmen at other major underwriters disputed this, saying they had seen no interest outside the United States and insisting that Goldman used the global bond formula to shave the underwriting fee. The total fees on the issue amounted to 0.35 point, compared with estimates of 0.625 point that would have been need for a purely domestic U.S. issue.

Denmark's \$1 billion of five-year notes at 20 basis points over benchmark levels and on Ireland's \$500 million of 10-year bonds at a spread of 85 basis points were deemed too tight to excite much interest.

By contrast, the \$300 million of seven-year notes offered by Sandoz were a sellout at 38 basis points over the benchmark level. Also gobbled up was the first ever issue from the Philippines. Its \$150 million of three-year notes carried a coupon of 7 1/2 percent and were priced to yield 320 basis points more than comparably dated U.S. government paper.

OPEC: Split Over Output

(Continued from first finance page) price of oil takes precedence over broader political and regional disputes. Behind the immediate need for a show of solidarity, there is also a greater need for the oil cartel to rally its ranks. OPEC can see the industrialized world preparing to further trim its use of oil for environmental reasons by 1995.

As a result, the nagging question within the organization has become how its members will share the burden of reducing production or prices to keep oil an attractive option to energy users. The cost to each OPEC member has become the subject of new definitions and much debate. Populous countries that are medium-sized producers, such as Indonesia, Algeria and Nigeria, feel that given their limited reserves of oil and their great need for revenues, they should not be asked to sacrifice their oil income.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns: Stock Indexes, Money Rates, Euromarkets. Shows market performance for Feb 12-15.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table with columns: Instrument, Bid, Offer, Yield. Lists various financial instruments and their current market rates.

Weekly Sales

Table with columns: Country, Sales. Shows weekly sales figures for various countries.

JAPAN: Aiming to Cool Yen Fever

(Continued from page 1) Seven ministers could agree to boost the yen's value at their Feb. 27 meeting in London. In addition, upward pressure is being maintained by Japanese corporations, many of which are repatriating profits now ahead of the fiscal year-end on March 31.

Geoffrey Barker, economist at Baring Securities, said the practice may be especially common this year because domestic earnings are poor and U.S. interest rates are seen to be bottoming out.

Peter Morgan, economist at Merrill Lynch & Co., said the dollar could fall to 115 yen before recovering as U.S. interest rates begin to climb.

Small producers such as Qatar and Gabon, each pumping under a half a million barrels a day, argue that large producers should assume most of the responsibility for adjusting production.

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual fund prices and performance. Columns include fund name, bid/ask prices, and various performance metrics. Includes sub-sections for Domestic Equity, International Equity, Bond, and Money Market funds.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Large table of NASDAQ national market data. Columns include stock symbol, price, volume, and change. Includes sub-sections for A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

سوق الأوراق المالية

(Continued on next page)

MONDAY SPORTS BASKETBALL

Hot-Shot Petrovic Cool to Nets' Offer His Agent Asserts That NBA Is Biased Against Europeans

By Mike Freeman New York Times Service DETROIT — Drazen Petrovic has turned down the latest contract offer from the New Jersey Nets — believed to be a five-year deal worth between \$3 million and \$4 million — and has told the club he will wait until the end of the season before deciding whether to stay in the National Basketball Association or return to playing in Europe. Petrovic's agent, Warren LeGarie, confirmed that the offer had been made last week and that Petrovic had decided not to accept it. LeGarie said there was "still a bias against European players by some of the NBA coaches."

Many around the NBA say Petrovic, a guard who is the best 3-point shooter in the league, deserves to be selected for next weekend's All-Star Game. LeGarie, who was in Europe, said of the Nets' proposition: "It wasn't the kind of offer we have been looking for."

"It's better now to just wait until the end of the season and sort things out rather than get into some sort of bitter contract situation now," he added. Petrovic, who is 28 and in his fourth season in the NBA, leads the Nets in scoring, averaging 23.1 points a game. Often criticized about his poor defensive play, he has nonetheless become a much better player on defense. When the Nets took on Detroit Wednesday night, he held Joe Dumars, one of the best shooting guards in the league, scoreless.

Although he wasn't selected to play in the All-Star game, Petrovic will compete in the 3-point shooting contest during the All-Star weekend in Salt Lake City. In games Saturday, The Associated Press reported: Cavaliers 116, Bulls 111; In Chicago, Craig Ehlo's 3-pointer, his sixth of the game, put Cleveland in front with 46 seconds remaining and the Cavaliers beat Chicago despite Michael Jordan's return. Ehlo finished with 24 points, one fewer than teammate Brad Daugherty.

erty, as the Cavaliers notched their seventh win in eight games and climbed within 1 1/2 games of the first-place Bulls in the Central Division of the Eastern Conference. Jordan, who started a one-game suspension Friday for a punching altercation in Indianapolis Wednesday night, started slowly, scoring two points in the first quarter, but he finished with 25, along with teammate Scottie Pippen. 76ers 119, Mavericks 96: In Dallas, Jeff Hornacek's eight points fueled Philadelphia's 23-4 spurt at the start of the second period. Hornacek finished with 20 points and 11 assists and rookie Clarence Weatherspoon scored 19 points for the 76ers, who snapped a six-game losing streak. The Mavericks dropped to 4-43 for the season and stayed on a pace to break the Sixers' 1972-73 record of 9-73, the worst in NBA history. Spurs 90, Celtics 85: In San Antonio, David Robinson scored 28 points and San Antonio beat Boston for its seventh consecutive victory and 13th straight at home. The Spurs, 22-4 at HemisFair Arena, have won 17 of their last 18 games and 22 of 25 under coach John Lucas. SuperSonics 95, Suns 94: In Seattle, Derrick McKee's layup with 0.4 seconds left snapped the Suns' five-game winning streak. Charley Barkley, who had 33 points, gave the Suns a 94-93 lead on a jumper with 5.2 seconds remaining. McKee then took Nate McMillan's inbound pass and drew for his winning basket. The Suns lost for just the 10th time in 46 games this season.

Parish said he didn't think the drug charge affected his play or his teammates. He had eight points and 15 rebounds in a victory over Dallas on Friday night, his first since being charged, and on Saturday night he led the Celtics with 18 points as they lost to the red-hot Spurs. Two ounces (60 grams) of marijuana were found in a package sent to Parish and officers found three more ounces of marijuana in his home last week. "I realize I have let many people down," Parish said. "Regardless of the consequences, no one could possibly be as hard on me as I will be on myself. I fully intend to cooperate with the authorities and bring this matter to an end as soon as possible."

The NBA's anti-drug policy does not include marijuana, and players are not tested for it. The possession charge is a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum of six months in jail and a \$500 fine. There is a provision for first-time offenders to receive probation. A drug-sniffing dog in San Francisco on Wednesday night detected marijuana in a Federal Express package addressed to Parish. The information was relayed to police in Massachusetts. Parish is to appear for arraignment on March 3 in Waltham, Massachusetts, District Court.

Arizona 51, Washington 44: In Tucson, Steve Nash scored 35 points and led the Suns to a 31-point victory over the Blazers. The Blazers, who are 17-2 overall and 10-1 in the league, were led by 24 points three times in the second half before the



Michael Jordan passing off after the Cavaliers' Brad Daugherty blocked his way to the basket during Cleveland's 116-111 victory.

Local Hero Spoils Duke's Party

By Barry Jacobs New York Times Service DURHAM, North Carolina — Wake Forest forward Rodney Rogers grew up in Durham, where he watched Duke's teams play, and he occasionally stopped by campus to engage in pickup games. Saturday afternoon, he returned to spoil Duke Coach Mike Krzyzewski's birthday, scoring a career-high 35 points as the ninth-ranked Demon Deacons demolished third-ranked Duke, 98-86, at Cameron Indoor Stadium.

"Rodney was sensational," said the 46-year-old Krzyzewski, who was serenaded with a rendition of "Happy Birthday" before the game. "It was one of the great performances, as good a performance as I've seen at Cameron in 13 years." Wake Forest, which had a seven-game winning streak snapped in its previous game, at Florida State, raised its record to 16-4 and moved into third place in the Atlantic Coast Conference with a 7-3 mark. Duke had a six-game winning streak snapped and fell to 19-4 overall and 7-4 in the ACC. The Blue Devils are tied for fourth with Virginia, which they visit Thursday. It is the first time in six seasons Duke has lost two games at home. Wake Forest's total, the most points scored against Duke at Cameron since the 1983 season, was fueled by 61 percent field-goal accuracy against the normally tough Blue Devil defense. The Demon Deacons trailed by as many as 9 points in a first half that saw 11 lead changes. Duke couldn't stop Rogers, a 6-foot, 7-inch (2.02-meter) junior who had 24 points in the half on a variety of moves and feathery perimeter jumpers. "I just felt good and I was able to get open to the point where I just had one guy on me," Rogers said. He smiled, too, at Wake Forest

Coach Dave Odom's comment that it was "probably the hardest" the coach had ever seen him work on offense. "We deserved to lose," Krzyzewski said. "Definitely, it wasn't even close." To make matters worse for Duke, its leading scorer, Grant Hill, injured the big toe on his left foot on an inside scramble midway through the first half and sat out all

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

No. 2 Kentucky 81, Notre Dame 62: In South Bend, Indiana, No. 2 Kentucky, 18-2, shut down Monty Williams in the second half and used deadly free-throw shooting to beat the Fighting Irish. Williams scored 26 points in the first 24 minutes for Notre Dame, 9-12, but managed just two foul shots the rest of the way. Meanwhile, Kentucky's Gmel Martinez and Travis Ford combined for 15 straight points after Wildcats' star Jamal Mashburn sat down with four fouls with 10:36 to play. Mashburn scored 22 points. No. 5 Arizona 81, Washington 72: In Seattle, Arizona stretched its winning streak to 15 games and remained on track to become the first Pac-10 team to go undefeated in the league since UCLA went 14-0 in winning the Pac-8 in 1978. Khalid Reeves scored 15 points and Chris Mills added 14 for the Wildcats, who are 17-2 overall and 10-1 in the league. Arizona led by 24 points three times in the second half before the

Huskies, 11-9 and 5-6, narrowed the gap at the end. No. 7 Kansas 67, Missouri 63: In Columbia, Missouri, Rex Walters scored 16 points as Kansas ran its winning streak to six. The Jayhawks improved to 20-3 and 7-1 in the Big Eight, and became the first team to win three straight at Hearnes Center. Jevon Crutcher scored 24 points for Missouri despite playing most of the second half with four fouls. No. 8 Cincinnati 64, St. Louis 59: In Cincinnati, Cory Blount scored 19 points and dominated the middle as Cincinnati took the early lead and rolled over St. Louis. The Bearcats, 19-2, 6-1 Great Midwest Conference, didn't trail after Blount led them on a game-opening 16-7 run. No. 10 Florida St. 87, Maryland 84: In College Park, Maryland, Bob Sura won a scoring battle with Kevin McLinton and Florida State survived a late Maryland rally to win its sixth straight game. Sura scored 23 of his 34 points in the second half, but the Seminoles blew a 15-point lead before coming back to win. McLinton had a career-best 32 points, but his potential game-tying 35-footer at the buzzer fell short. Florida State improved to 19-6 and 9-2 in the ACC.

No. 11 Vanderbilt 81, Middle Tennessee State 51: In Nashville, Tennessee, Billy McCaffrey scored 17 points and Vanderbilt, 19-4, started the second half with a 30-2 spree. Alabama 93, No. 14 Arkansas 82: In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, James Robinson broke out of a slump with 27 points and Alabama posted the biggest win of first-year coach David Hobbs' career. The Crimson Tide, 13-7, 5-5 Southeastern Conference, beat a ranked team for the first time this season. Arkansas, 16-5, 7-4, had won four in a row, including an 101-94 victory over No. 2 Kentucky on Wednesday night. Alabama-Birmingham 44, No. 15 Marquette 38: In Milwaukee, Stanley Jackson made six free throws in the final 34 seconds and Alabama-Birmingham used a slowdown-offense to upset Marquette. The Blazers improved to 14-10 and 2-4 in the Great Midwest, while Marquette fell to 17-4 and 5-2. No. 16 Utah 62, Hawaii 60: In Honolulu, Utah held off a strong comeback by the Rainbows to improve to 19-3 and 12-1 in the Western Athletic Conference, and re-

Celtics' Parish, Up on Marijuana Charges, Regrets a 'Stupid Mistake'

SAN ANTONIO — Boston Celtics center Robert Parish, charged with possession of marijuana, apologized Saturday, saying, "I have made a stupid mistake which I can guarantee will never happen again."

Parish didn't admit guilt when he spoke with reporters at the team's shootaround at HemisFair Arena before playing the San Antonio Spurs. He promised to cooperate with authorities.

"I realize I have let many people down," Parish said. "Regardless of the consequences, no one could possibly be as hard on me as I will be on myself. I fully intend to cooperate with the authorities and bring this matter to an end as soon as possible."

The NBA's anti-drug policy does not include marijuana, and players are not tested for it. The possession charge is a misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum of six months in jail and a \$500 fine. There is a provision for first-time offenders to receive probation. A drug-sniffing dog in San Francisco on Wednesday night detected marijuana in a Federal Express package addressed to Parish. The information was relayed to police in Massachusetts. Parish is to appear for arraignment on March 3 in Waltham, Massachusetts, District Court.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Table with multiple columns showing stock market data, including OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 12, and various stock symbols and prices.

MONDAY SPORTS ATHLETICS

Bubka Goes Higher, Ottey Faster

Olympic Failures, They Rebound With World Marks

LEVIN, France — Sergei Bubka of Ukraine and Merlene Ottey of Jamaica, both of whom faded to win their specialties at the Barcelona Olympics, rebounded to break world marks Saturday at an indoor track and field meet.

set by Greg Foster at Stockholm on Tuesday. Former 100-meter world record-holder Calvin Smith won the men's 60 meters in 6.70, edging teammate Henry Neal, second at 6.73.

In the men's 200 meters Saturday, Frankie Fredericks of Namibia ran 20.37, just .01 seconds off the world mark of Bruno Marie-Rose of France set on the same track in 1987.

Milan Gets Away With Streak Intact

ROME — Jean-Pierre Papin of AC Milan and Mauricio Ganz of Bergamo's Atalanta traded goals in the final minutes of their exciting contest Sunday as the two teams played to a 1-1 draw.

United Press International reported from Madrid. Milan's director general Adriano Galliani told Spain's El Pais newspaper the clubs would start working together on the signing of Argentinian player Fernando Redondo from the Spanish team Tenerife to Real Madrid.



Merlene Ottey speeding to a world best 21.87 seconds in the 200.

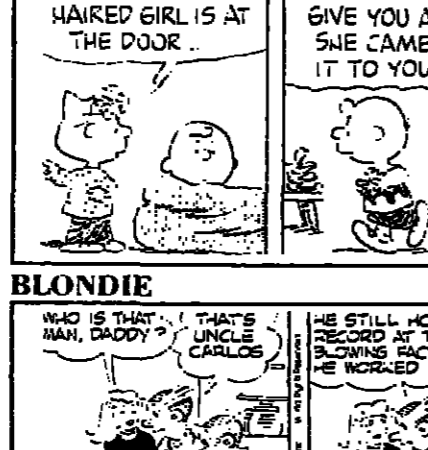
SCOREBOARD

Scoreboard section containing various sports results including NBA Standings, Major College Scores, NHL Standings, and various international sports results like Alpine World Championships and Cricket.

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MONDAY SPORTS SKIING

Seizinger Handles The Elements and Wins Super-G Championships End as They Began: Amid a Storm

SHIZUKUISHI, Japan — German speedster Katja Seizinger beat the weather and a badly rutting track to final day of the weather-marred World Alpine Ski Championships...

international Ski Federation's president, Marc Hodler. "They are very upset and have reacted very negatively. Many of them have told me I was a great friend of skiing but when I read the European papers I can no longer love this sport," Hodler said.

The weather was criticized by many of the skiers, while one of the best-known, Marc Girardelli, the four-time World Cup champion, said the downhill course "wasn't worthy of a world championship."

watch the event. "far surpassing our expectations." When a reporter took issue with his figure, noting that on most days the stands have been virtually empty, Sasaki admitted that his figure was "just an approximation."

Seizinger, the World Cup downhill champion, covered the 1.35-mile (2.18-kilometer) Mount Kotakakura course in 1 minute, 33.52 seconds to deflating the hopes of Austrian veteran Sylvia Eder, who was looking for her first victory since 1982.

But what had been eagerly anticipated as two weeks of great racing quickly degenerated into an endurance event dominated by bad weather. "You cannot always go to Kitzbühel and Wengen," Hodler said, referring to European resorts.

He quit as president of the Japanese Olympic Committee in 1990 amid controversy over a hotel and golf course development project. But as head of the Olympic committee, he was a central force behind Japan's successful bid to host the 1998 Winter Games in Nagano, another resort where he has a hotel and land.

hill standouts Karin Gutensohn and Michaela Gerg were lost to knee injuries. The women's World Cup overall champion, Petra Kronberger of Austria, abruptly retired and the men's overall champion, Paul Accola, was limited to one race because of a knee injury.



Coaches and racers heading downhill through the mist on Mount Kotakakura on Sunday after the men's super giant slalom was canceled.

Ski-Crazy Asians Are Training Hard Region Expects to Host More Major Competitions

Both Kimura and Kawabata began skiing at the age of 3. Kawabata, who grew up in Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan, spent a year training in France...

Aamodt Nips Girardelli in Slalom As Tomba Blows Up in First Run

SHIZUKUISHI, Japan — Tomba La Bomba operated with a short fuse. Kjetil Andre Aamodt was a shooting star. The Norwegian won his second gold medal on Saturday, capturing the men's slalom by a mere 4 hundredths of a second over Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, with Austria's Thomas Stangassinger another .07 back.

championships. He has never won a gold medal in the competition. Hubert Strolz of Austria put in a big effort in the second run to climb into fourth, .34 away from a medal, and Switzerland's Paul Accola was an encouraging fifth in 1:41.12. It was the first race in two months for Accola, the defending World Cup overall champion who has been sidelined since December with a knee injury.



Sylvia Eder of Austria, left, celebrating her silver medal in the super giant slalom Sunday with her sister Efi, who earlier in the championships had won bronze in the slalom.

Zandstra Warms to His Task at Skating Event

due to the heat from so many spectators," said Bjorn Lundstong, technical manager of the Hamar Olympic Hall, a futuristic rink shaped like the overturned hull of a Viking ship.

The Swiss ace finished the four heats in the two-day competition with a combined time of 3 minutes, 26.99 seconds. That was 0.38 seconds faster than Austria One, driven by Hubert Schöster.

Meantime, in Borovets, Bulgaria, the Italian team won the gold medal in the 7.5 kilometer relay of the biathlon World Championships on Sunday after an apparently victorious Russian team was penalized and dropped to second place.

The Japanese electronic media went all out in covering the world championships. NHK, the national public television network, teamed up with Tokyo Broadcasting System to furnish 50 cameras, a switching station each for the men's and women's courses and a total of 500 technicians, producers and announcers.

SIDELINES

James Takes Tenerife Title

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands (AP) — England's Mark James fired a flawless 6-under par 66 Sunday to win the Tenerife Open golf tournament by six strokes.

No NHL Players At 1994 Games

PHOENIX, Arizona — USA Hockey is going ahead with plans to recruit its Olympic team for 1994 without players from the National Hockey League.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 4). Includes various travel and service advertisements for agencies like BELLE EPOCH, MERCEDES, and ESCORTS & GUIDES.

For the Record

James Toney captured the International Boxing Federation super middleweight title Saturday night with a ninth-round technical knockout of former champion Iran Barkley in Las Vegas.

